

He had a deep and weighty impact on the course of conservation in our Nation's history. Although he was raised in a family of committed conservationists, it was through his public service as a Congressman from the 14th District of Ohio that he made his most significant contributions to conservation.

Congressman Seiberling authored legislation to establish the American Conservation Corps. Although the legislation was vetoed by President Reagan, the ideals and concepts outlined in the bill were later adopted in legislation signed by President Clinton to establish the AmeriCorps.

Also, under his leadership, more than 100 million acres of public land in Alaska were designated in 1980 as national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas. He led the effort on over 33 bills to create 250 wildlife areas or refuges. He was also an expert on historical preservation and authored legislation that created the Historic Preservation Fund.

He was recognized by his colleagues as a gentleman and a man of honor who worked diligently and tirelessly for his constituents. We all benefited from his boundless energy and determination. It is certainly fitting and proper that we take this opportunity to honor his civic career with this designation.

I thank Congressman TIM RYAN for introducing this bill, and urge its passage.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlelady from Florida and my good friend, the chairman from Pennsylvania, for all of his leadership on this committee and many other issues in Congress.

I am honored today, Mr. Speaker, to sponsor H.R. 6051 to name the Federal building and courthouse in Akron, Ohio, after Congressman John Seiberling, who served in the House from 1970 to 1987. I am also humbled that over the last 5 years I have come to know Mr. Seiberling as a friend, as a mentor and as a role model for I think what it truly means to be a dedicated and distinguished public official.

In Ohio, and in particular in my congressional district, Mr. Seiberling is among the most respected and loved leaders of the last century, and it is a distinction that is well-deserved. During his 16 years of service in the House, he has an endless list of legislative achievements, as you heard here earlier tonight, including the bill that constructed this Akron Federal building. He also was a champion of civil rights and workers' rights.

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Most notably, he successfully sponsored and passed dozens of bills addressing conservation and environ-

mental protection which continue to benefit our Nation here today.

From protecting wilderness areas to authorizing the legislation of the American Conservation Corps, to establishing the only national park in the State of Ohio and the Cuyahoga Valley, which actually kept Akron and Cleveland from growing together, he demonstrated a long-term vision which is seldom seen in politics today and leadership and ability.

Even after leaving Congress, he remained one of our Nation's advocates for conservation and environmental protection. So it is no surprise that he was nominated for the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2000 and in January 2001 received the Presidential Citizens Medal.

But as important, John Seiberling distinguished himself in his community, Ohio, and this body through civility, kindness, and a genuine respect for all people.

And it was interesting, as I was beginning to offer this piece of legislation, to talk to several current Members of Congress who were staffers when Mr. Seiberling was a Member of Congress, and each of them said that he treated the staffers as he treated the Members of Congress, which I think is a sign of class and kindness that is to be respected here today.

Since introducing this bill, not only did I hear these stories, but I also heard many other stories from staffers and colleagues and others, and there is yet to be a conversation with any of these Members where Mr. Seiberling didn't end his conversation with a "thank you" or a "please" or "thank you for your assistance," going above and beyond the kind of respect that most people offer.

In 2001, when Mr. Seiberling received the Presidential Citizens Medal, he called many of his former staffers, one of whom is my chief of staff now, Mary Anne Walsh, to ask them to join him at the White House ceremony because he said: "I am receiving this award because of your hard work, your talents, your dedication. And that made it all possible for us to make a difference during my congressional career." That statement represents the essence of the man John Seiberling is.

When John first ran for Congress in 1970, he had a slogan that said: The guts to do what is right. And for those of us who know John Seiberling, I am certain we will all agree that John never needed the guts to do what is right; it is just who the man is.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman YOUNG, Ranking Member OBERSTAR, Chairman SHUSTER, Ranking Member NORTON, Ms. BROWN for handling the time here tonight and helping me with this legislation to help move this bill through the committee and to the floor so quickly.

President Kennedy said in the great speech he gave at Amherst College that this Nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces but by the men it

honors. And I think this is a very appropriate response to honor Mr. Seiberling to reflect the importance and the greatness of this Nation.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Once again, I want to thank Congressman RYAN for bringing this bill to the floor, and I want to thank the chairman.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6051, as amended, a bill to designate the federal building located at 2 South Main St. in Akron, OH, as the John F. Seiberling Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Congressman John Seiberling was born in 1918. He attended public school in Akron and Staunton Military Academy in Virginia. After graduating from the military academy, he attended Harvard and received his law degree from Columbia Law School.

In the 1950s, Congressman Seiberling engaged in private practice and also volunteered with the New York Legal Aid Society. He was elected to the 92nd Congress and served for seven succeeding Congresses from 1971 to 1987.

He was an ardent environmentalist long before it was a trendy word. He comes from a long line of conservationists. His grandfather donated land in Akron for the city's first metropolitan park. As a junior Member of Congress, Seiberling authored legislation to establish the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. He then went on to shepherd through Congress an additional 62 park related bills, including legislation that tripled the size of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Congressman Seiberling also sponsored legislation to establish an American Conservation Corps. Although the legislation was vetoed by President Reagan, the ideals and concepts outlined in the bill were later adopted as part of the AmeriCorps authorization legislation signed by President Clinton.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6051.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MARCHANT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6051, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 2 South Main Street in Akron, Ohio, as the 'John F. Seiberling Federal Building and United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLYDE S. CAHILL MEMORIAL PARK

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1556) to designate a parcel of land located on the site of the Thomas F.

Eagleton United States Courthouse in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Clyde S. Cahill Memorial Park".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1556

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The parcel of land described in section 3, and located on the site of the Thomas F. Eagleton United States Courthouse in St. Louis, Missouri, shall be known and designated as the "Clyde S. Cahill Memorial Park".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the parcel of land described in section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Clyde S. Cahill Memorial Park".

SEC. 3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.

The parcel of land designated under section 1 is the parcel bounded by South 10th Street, Clark Avenue, South 9th Street, and Walnut Street in St. Louis, Missouri.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1556, introduced by Representative LACY CLAY, designates a parcel of land located on the site of the Thomas F. Eagleton United States Courthouse in St. Louis, Missouri as the Clyde S. Cahill Memorial Park. The bill honors Judge Clyde S. Cahill, who was the first African American to be appointed to the U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of Missouri.

After serving in the U.S. Air Force during World War II and acquiring a law degree from St. Louis University Law School, Judge Clyde S. Cahill engaged in the private practice of law in 1951. From 1958 through 1968, he served as chief legal adviser to the Missouri NAACP. While with the NAACP, he filed the first lawsuit in Missouri to implement the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, helping to end school segregation in Missouri.

Judge Cahill was appointed to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri in 1980. Judge Cahill had a reputation for being courteous and compassionate. He passed away on August 18, 2004, at age 81.

I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1556 is a bill to designate the land located in the site of the Thomas F. Eagleton United States Courthouse in St. Louis, Missouri as the Clyde S. Cahill Memorial Park. This parcel of land is bounded by South Tenth St., Clark Avenue, South Ninth Street, and Walnut Avenue in St. Louis.

Judge Cahill was the first African American Federal district judge to serve in the eighth circuit. A native Missourian, he was born in 1923. He attended local elementary and high schools. After graduating from high school, he joined the U.S. Air Force and served in World War II from 1942 until 1946.

When he returned from the war, he continued his education at the University of St. Louis. He graduated from St. Louis University Law School in 1951 and began private practice. In 1954 he joined the Office of the Circuit Attorney for the City of St. Louis. In 1972, he became the executive director and general counsel for the Legal Aid Society of St. Louis. From 1975 until 1980, he served as circuit court judge of the Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri in St. Louis.

He was appointed by President Carter on May 23, 1980 to the Federal court. Judge Cahill became the first African American to be appointed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

He was known for being both compassionate and courteous. However, he frequently challenged the flaws in the judiciary system and was critical of Federal sentencing guidelines which he believed were sometimes inappropriately severe. He served as a role model for many young lawyers and civil servants.

Judge Cahill died in 2004. Due to his lifetime of judicial excellence, it is both fitting and just that the park area located in the Thomas Eagleton U.S. Courthouse be designated in his honor. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of the bill, Mr. CLAY.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida, as well as my friend and chairman, Chairman SHUSTER of Pennsylvania. I thank them both for their support of this bill.

I rise in support of H.R. 1556, a bill to designate a park in the City of St. Louis in honor of the late Judge Clyde S. Cahill.

Judge Cahill served on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri for more than two decades, appointed by President Jimmy Carter in 1980. Judge Cahill was the first African American to serve in the eighth circuit court.

The Honorable Clyde S. Cahill, Jr., was a native St. Louisian. He graduated from Vashon High School and served in the U.S. Air Force during World War II. He went on to graduate from St. Louis University and St. Louis University School of Law.

Early in his legal career, Mr. Cahill served as chief legal adviser to the Missouri office of the NAACP and filed the first lawsuit in the State of Missouri calling for enforcement of the landmark Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. The Board of Education*.

Throughout his career, Clyde Cahill demonstrated a deep commitment to improving the quality of life in the African American community. He was a leader in the struggle for civil rights, and he was active in many domestic programs to help the poor and disadvantaged.

In 1966, he joined the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, and later he went to work for the St. Louis Human Development Corporation. He also served as executive director and general counsel for the Legal Society of St. Louis, where he played a pivotal role in expanding legal aid services throughout eastern Missouri. Judge Cahill was truly a dedicated public servant who spent his life pursuing justice and equality for others.

Today, throughout St. Louis, Judge Cahill is fondly remembered for his courteous style and his compassionate heart. He was a hardworking man with a generous spirit who helped to improve the lives of countless citizens, some who knew him well and others who never even met him. Judge Cahill's contributions will benefit generations, and St. Louisians will forever cherish his memory.

I also want to add, Mr. Speaker, that I grew up knowing Judge Cahill going to school with his children. We are friends to this day. I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 1556, a bill to designate a site at the Thomas F. Eagleton United States Courthouse as the Clyde S. Cahill Memorial Park.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1556, a bill to designate the land located on the site of the Thomas F. Eagleton United States Courthouse in St. Louis, MO, as the Clyde S. Cahill Memorial Park. This parcel of land is bounded by South 10th Street, Clark Avenue, South 9th Street, and Walnut Avenue in St. Louis.

Judge Cahill, a native Missourian, was born in St. Louis in April 1923. He attended local elementary schools and Vashon High School. After graduating from high school, he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps and served in World War II from 1942 until 1946.

When he returned from the war he continued his education at the University of St. Louis. He graduated from St. Louis University Law School in 1951. After graduation, Judge Cahill engaged in private practice until 1954 when he joined the staff of the circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis. From 1958 to 1965, he served as the chief legal advisor to the Missouri NAACP and filed the first lawsuit in Missouri to implement the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

From 1975 until 1980, Judge Cahill served as a circuit judge on the 22nd Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri in St. Louis. With his appointment to the Federal court by President Carter on May 23, 1980, Judge Cahill became the first African-American to be appointed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Judge Cahill was known for being both compassionate and courteous. However, he frequently challenged the flaws in the judicial system and was critical of Federal sentencing guidelines, which he believed were sometimes inappropriately severe. He served as a role

model for many young lawyers and civil servants.

Judge Cahill died peacefully in 2004. Due to his lifetime of judicial excellence, it is both fitting and just that the park area located at the Thomas Eagleton U.S. Courthouse be designated in his honor.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1556.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1556.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIKA DE LA GARZA FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2322) to designate the Federal building located at 320 North Main Street in McAllen, Texas, as the "Kika de la Garza Federal Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2322

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 320 North Main Street in McAllen, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Kika de la Garza Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Kika de la Garza Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2322, introduced by Representative LLOYD DOGGETT, designates the Federal building located in McAllen, Texas, as the Kika de la Garza Federal Building. The bill honors former Congressman Kika de la Garza from Texas, who served in the U.S. House of Representatives for 32 years.

Congressman de la Garza started his career of civil service early when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy at age 17. After his military service, he earned a law degree from St. Mary's University in San Antonio. Following law school, he was elected to the Texas House of Representatives, where he served for

six consecutive terms. Representative de la Garza was elected in 1964 to the U.S. House of Representatives.

During his 32 years of service in Washington, de la Garza accomplished countless goals and participated in a number of historic events, including the creation of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

This bill is a fitting tribute to former Representative de la Garza. I support this legislation, and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2322 is a bill to designate the Federal building located at 320 North Main Street in McAllen, Texas as the Kika de la Garza Federal Building. This bill has bipartisan support, and I commend Mr. DOGGETT for his constant and dogged support of this bill.

Kika, as he is known by everyone, came to the United States Congress in 1964 and served the people of Texas for over 30 years. He was the first Hispanic American to become chairman of a standing committee and served as chairman of the Agricultural Committee from 1981 to 1994. He was an outspoken advocate for U.S. agriculture and for programs to protect and improve the farm and rural economy.

Chairman de la Garza led the effort to enact landmark legislation such as the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, which established a federally fund catastrophic risk coverage policy for crop losses.

In 1990, he helped pass the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, which reformed export assistance programs and established new initiatives to strengthen environmental protection of agricultural lands.

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He is a World War II veteran and received his law degree from St. Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas.

It is fitting and proper to honor the long and distinguished career of Congressman de la Garza by designating the Federal building located in McAllen, Texas, in his honor. I support H.R. 2322, and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), the bill's sponsor.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank both of my colleagues for their leadership on this matter, and I am pleased to honor Congressman Kika de la Garza as he has honored south Texas and America by his extended public service.

This particular building is located around the corner from where Kika de la Garza began his career practicing law in McAllen and also around the corner from the district office that I have had the honor to maintain this past 2 years in the city of McAllen.

Kika began humbly and poorly, poor in economic terms but rich in talent. His first job was shining shoes, and he rose from that to making laws in the State House and later here in the United States Congress. But as far as he traveled and as important a position as he held here in Washington, he never stopped treating all of his constituents as if each one were the most important.

Kika still remembers an episode from his early days as a lawyer when he loaned one of his clients a shirt to keep warm in a cold courthouse. Throughout his tenure in Congress, Congressman de la Garza never forgot where he came from. It was my pleasure to share one term with him when I was first elected to my term that began in 1995.

At a time when many this year look at the Rio Grande Valley and talk about building walls, Congressman de la Garza believed in building bridges, literally and figuratively. He worked to improve relations and trade between the United States and Mexico throughout his career. He promoted dialogue between Members of Congress and our counterparts in Mexico. He led efforts to create modern border crossings across the Texas-Mexico border and bridges that are now vital links in commerce throughout this hemisphere.

His hard work earned him many honors here, many things named for him in the Rio Grande Valley, but also the Order of Aztec Eagle, the highest honor that the country of Mexico can bestow on a noncitizen.

Kika de la Garza is best known for his work here on agriculture, particularly his extended service as Chair of the House Agriculture Committee. He was the first Hispanic since 1917 to chair a standing committee in the United States House of Representatives; and no other chairman has ever done so much to advance the concerns of the small farmer, the family farmer, as Chairman de la Garza.

When you ask him of his proudest accomplishments, he points to the farm bills that he shepherded through this Congress. He particularly remembers his first farm bill as chairman. He gave a speech in this very room that won him a standing ovation, but it was his last-minute persuasion of a colleague from the other side of the aisle that passed the bill by a single vote. Chairman de la Garza knew for the farmer in the field results count far more than rhetoric.

Even though he has retired from this Congress, Kika de la Garza has not retired from public life. In fact, we still call him "Mr. Chairman" in the valley because he is the Democratic precinct chairman of Precinct 62 in McAllen. Although he has moved along in years, he has maintained the same interest in service that he always has had from his origin in the valley.

When you ask him about his most recent political office, he quotes back Tip O'Neill's famous axiom that "all politics is local." From humble beginnings in the local community, Kika de